

PEROSHIN, B.B.

Study of the plasmocyte reaction in external immunization against typhoid fever infection. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 58 no.9:11-13
Ag '64. (MERA 18:3)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei s.r. -
prof. P.A. Vershilova) AMN SSSR, Moskva, nauchnyy rukovoditel' -
- prof. V.P. Gekker. Submitted July 4, 1972.

SHEJTOV, A.I.; OLESHKO, G.I.; ROMANES, G.U., inzh., retsenzent; PERSHIN,
B.P., inzh., retsenzent; TSARENKO, A.P., inzh., red.; USENKO, L.A.,
tekm. red.

[Improving the technical operation of the Osnova Railroad Station]
Sovershenstvovanie tekhnologii raboty stantsii Osnova. Moskva,
Vses. izdatel'sko-poligr. ob"edinenie M-va putei soobshcheniya,
1961. 34 p. (MIRA 14:7)
(Osnova (Kharkov Province)--Railroads--Stations)

PEPSHIN, B.B.

Enteral immunization against typhoid fever. Report No. 2:
Effectiveness of enteral immunization with chemical Vi-
and O-antigens. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 41 no.10:
107-110 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN
SSSR.

PJERSHIN, B.P., inzh. (st. Likhnya)

Dispatcher control of classification and freight operations
in railroad yards. Zhel.dor.transp. 40 no.11:75-79 ■ '58.
(MIRA 11:12)
(Railroads--Train dispatching) (Railroads--Yards)

ZAGLYADIMOV, Dmitriy Petrovich; PETROV, Aleksandr Petrovich;
SERGEYEV, Yevgeniy Stepanovich; AKHRAMOVICH, L.K.,
retsenzent; VARGIN, S.N., retsenzent; YERMAKOV, A.A.,
retsenzent; KOZAK, V.A., retsenzent; MODZOLEVSKIY,
I.V., retsenzent; PERSHIN, B.F., retsenzent; PIVENSSTEYN,
D.I., retsenzent; PROKOF'YEV, A.G., retsenzent; SNETANIN,
A.I., retsenzent; SHESTAKOV, A.I., retsenzent; RYSHUK,
N.S., red.

[Organization of traffic in railroad transportation] Orga-
nizatsiya dvizheniya na zheleznodorozhnom transporte.
Izd.4. Moskva, Transport, 1964. 542 p. (MIRA 18:1)

PERSHIN, Boris Filippovich; CHEKVASKIN, A.P., inzh., retsenzent;
TSARENKO, A.P., inzh., red.; DROZDOVA, N.D., tekhn. red.

[Operation of traffic-control systems]Ekspluatatsiia mar-
shrutno-kontrol'nykh ustroistv. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat,
1963. 55 p. (MIRA 16:3)
(Railroads--Signaling--Centralized traffic control)

AUTHOR: Pershin, D.A.

SIV'10-58-6-47785

TITLE: A Machine for Automatically Cutting Off and Separating the Ends of Electric Wires and Cables (Stanok dlya avtomaticheskoy otrezki i razdelki kontsov provodov i kateley)

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' izobreteniya, 1958, Nr 6, p 19 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Class 7d, 5. Nr 113336 (563011 of 19 Dec 1956). Submitted to the Committee for Inventions and Discoveries at the Ministers Council of USSR. A machine for simultaneously removing insulation from two cable ends and cutting them off: equipped with a carriage, bearing three pairs of holders with cutting tools, which moves along the cable being cut; including a counting device permitting different cable lengths within a certain range without changing gears, the counting device being made in the form of numbered discs with toothed sectors engaging corresponding bevel gears on intermediate shafts connected through separate transmissions with individual couplings and a distributing shaft to a cable (or wire) feed mechanism.

Card 1/1

PENSHIN, G.A.; NESVAD'BA, V.V.

Effect of antibacterial substances on the diaminooxidase activity of bacteria. Biokhimiia, 20 no.3:296-299 My-Je '55.

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskii institut im. G.K. Ordzhonikidze, Moskva.
(OXIDASES,

diamine oxidase, in bact.eff. of antibact.substances)
(BACTERIA, metabolism,
diamine oxidase, eff. of antibact.substances)

L-15590-63

ACCESSION NR: AP/006613

S/0286/63/000/008/0017/0018

44

AUTHOR: Pershin, G. G.; Lyamichay, I. Ya.

TITLE: Circuit for commutating an electroluminescent indicator screen.
Class 21, No. 153533

SOURCE: Byul. izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 8, 1963, 17-18

TOPIC/PAGE: indicator, screen, indicator screen, phosphor, matrix, passive
matrix, matrix element, screen switching, screen scanning

ABSTRACT: A circuit for commutating an electroluminescent indicator screen is introduced in this Author's Certificate. An indicator screen composed of passive matrices is driven by the modified circuit shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. The combination of inductive coupling and diodes D₂ and D₃, serve to increase the input impedance encountered by the shift pulses when the latter are coupled into the coincidence circuit without increasing the time for committing the screen elements. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 1/3

L 26488-65 ENT(1)/EWA(h)

ACC NR: AP6013067

SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/66/030/004/0620/0627

AUTHOR: Kylasov, V.A.; Lyanichev, I.Ya.; Orlov, I.N.; Pershin, G.G.; Peterimov, S.V.; 11
B
Taborko, N. I.; Fok, M.V.

ORG: None

TITLE: Problems involved in the development of electroluminescent indicators and image converters. Report, Fourteenth Conference on Luminescence held in Riga, 16-23 September 1955/ 25

SOURCE: All SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 30, no. 4, 1966, 620-627

TOPIC TAGS: real time data display, image converter, electroluminescence, phosphor, information storage and retrieval, control circuit

ABSTRACT: The paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problems involved in development of electroluminescent display screens (matrix screens) and electro-luminescent converters of visible and x-ray images. In conjunction with the screens it is indicated that current research is aimed at increasing the peak brightness of electroluminescent phosphors (important because the average viewing brightness is a function of the maximum brightness multiplied by the excitation time of a screen element and divided by the interval between successive activations) and development of means for realization of information storage on or for the screen. Approaches to enhancement of brightness are improvement of the composition of phosphors and electro-forming, which involves application of an ac or dc potential to the electroluminescent

Cord 1/2

L 26488-65

ACC NR: AP6013067

capacitor while the binder (paraffin) is solidifying. Realization of storage is connected with development of appropriate control circuitry, including external storage components. A block diagram of a control circuit for a matrix screen with external storage is shown in a figure. Research in the field of image converters is being carried out along the lines of improving the parameters of photoconducting powdered materials in the visible and x-ray regions, theoretical and experimental determination of the optimum operating conditions for converters of different design, design development and improvement of the technology of image converters. A table gives a series of formulas that should be useful in designing new image converters. Mention is made of work on development of tubes for converting ultrasonic images to visible images. Photographs reproduced in the text show a converter image of a TV test pattern and images of x-ray pictures of some vacuum tubes and electronic components displayed on a 200 cm² screen. Orig. art. has: 14 formulas and 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 09, 20/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

22170

6.4760
24.3500 (1/37, 1/38, 1/39, 1/53)

S/048/61/025/004/C1, C48
B104, B201

AUTHORS: Lyamichev, I. Ya., Orlov, I. N., Pershin, G. G. and
Tatarko, N. I.

TITLE: Experimental study of the possibility of producing multi-component electroluminescence apparatus using ferr electric materials

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 24,
no. 4, '65, 492-500

TEXT: The present paper has been read at the 9th Conference on Luminescence (Crystal Phosphors), Kiyev, June 20-25, 1960. The authors studied apparatus for the reproduction of pictures and for image intensifiers using photosemiconductors. They examined the possibility of applying ferroelectric materials (single crystals of triglycine sulfate and ferroelectric ceramics of the type "Varikond") for electroluminescence apparatus. Circuits for the measurement of the characteristics of ferroelectric materials are presented in Fig. 1. The diagrams constructed therewith are shown in Figs. 2, 3, and 4. The "storing effect" arising with larger

Card 1/10

X

Experimental study of...

S/048/61/025/004/013/048
22170
B104, B201

amplitudes of the control signal may be seen from the diagram of Fig. 4. As is shown by 4a, the depolarization curve does not coincide with the polarization curve of the ferroelectric material. A loop is formed, whose width is the larger, the larger the control signal amplitude. In the authors' opinion it is quite possible that an accurate study may show this "storing effect" to be usable for the production of apparatus with information storage; constructions of this kind could then be considerably simplified. Fig. 1 presents a circuit for the reproduction of images, which is free from the deficiencies of the circuit shown in Fig. 1a (precise and durable tuning of the capacity of the ferroelectric material; no disturbance of the control signal, thanks to separation of the alternating-current circuit from the control circuit; no negative feedback between control voltage and brightness of the electroluminophore). Fig. 5 presents the scheme of a multicomponent apparatus in which, using a nonlinear resistor or a diode layer, one may work out a compact screen, to which all of its elements are connected already in the course of production. Fig. 6, finally, gives a circuit of a light amplifier, for which a ferroelectric material is used. Here, the photosemiconductor is connected to a direct-current circuit, whereby its sensitivity is

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S/040/61/025/004/019/048
B104/B201

Experimental study of...

augmented compared with the usual RC voltage divider circuits. Moreover, as it does not serve for transmitting the exciting power to the electro-luminophore, the frequency is not restricted by it. There are 6 figures and 10 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc.

Legend to Fig. 1: Scheme of an element of an apparatus for image reproduction: (a) basic circuit diagram; (b) diagram without prior obliteration (siliraniye) of the information; (c) scheme with obliteration.

1) Pulse shape of signal generator Γ_{CT} . 2) Pulse shape of signal generator

Γ_{CG} . Γ_{CT} is a signal generator giving the signal per line of screen, Γ_{CG} a generator, giving pulses per column of screen. a) recording pulse;
b) obliteration pulse.

X

Card 3/10

22170

PERSHIN, G.N.; BELIKOV, G.P.; YAKOVLEVA, A.I.; SHIKHIREVA, M.V.

Viral hepatitis in mice as a model for chemotherapeutic re-
search. Vop. virus 8 no.5:574-579 S-0'63 (MIRA 17:1)

Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevtiches-
kiy institut imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze, Moskva.

PERSHIN, G.N., prof.; KRAFT, M.Ya., prof., ROZENTUL, M.A., prof.; POZHARSKAYA, A.M., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; MILOVANOVA, S.N., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; BORODINA, G.M., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; MASLOV, P.Ye., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; IVANOVSKAYA, Ye.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; ARONSON, P.Yu., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KANCHUKH, Sh.F.; SHEYER, A.A.; ZALIPO, M.P., spetsialist po moyushchim sredstvam

Treatment of your hair with selenium sulfide soap. Izobr.
i rats. no.12:32-33 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Zaveduyushchiy laboratoriye khimioterapii infektsionnykh zabolevaniy Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta im. Ordzhonikidze (for Pershin).
2. Zaveduyushchiy laboratoriye metalloorganicheskikh soyedineniy Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta im. Ordzhonikidze (for Kraft).
3. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom TSentral'nogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta (for Rozentul). 4. Zaveduyushchiy laboratoriye lekarstvennykh form Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta im. Ordzhonikidze (for Pozharskaya). 5. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut im. Ordzhonikidze (for Milovanova, Borodina, Ivanovskaya, Aronson). 6. Tsentral'nyy kozhno-venerologicheskiy institut (for Maslov).

PERSHIN, G. N.

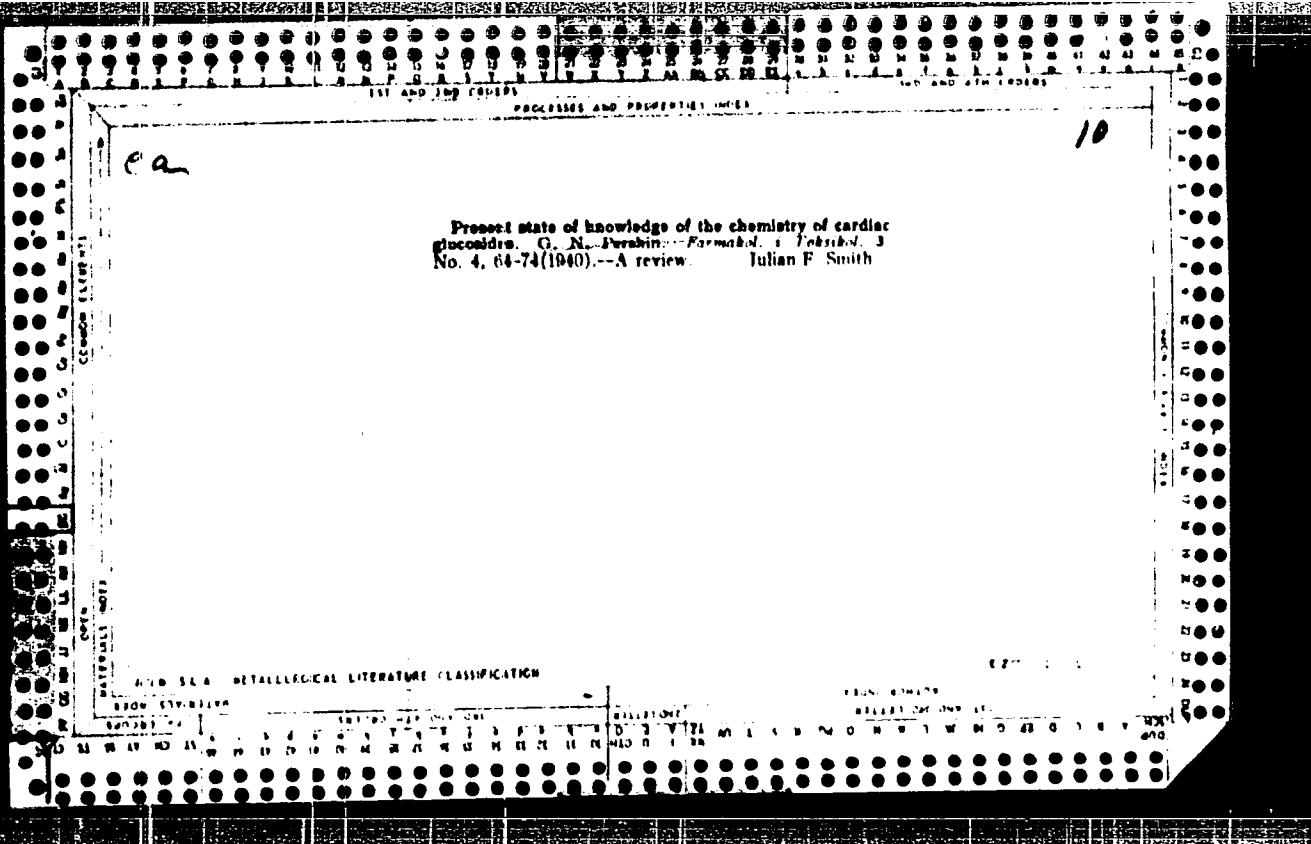
"Experimental Data on Pyroplasmin. I. Toxicity, Phenomena of Irritation, and Effects upon Body Temperature, Pulse and Respiration." Farmakol. i Toksikol., 2, No. 3, 1939.

Dept. of Chemotherapy of the A-U S. Ordjonikidze-Inst. of Pharmaceutical Chem., Moscow.

10
11 H

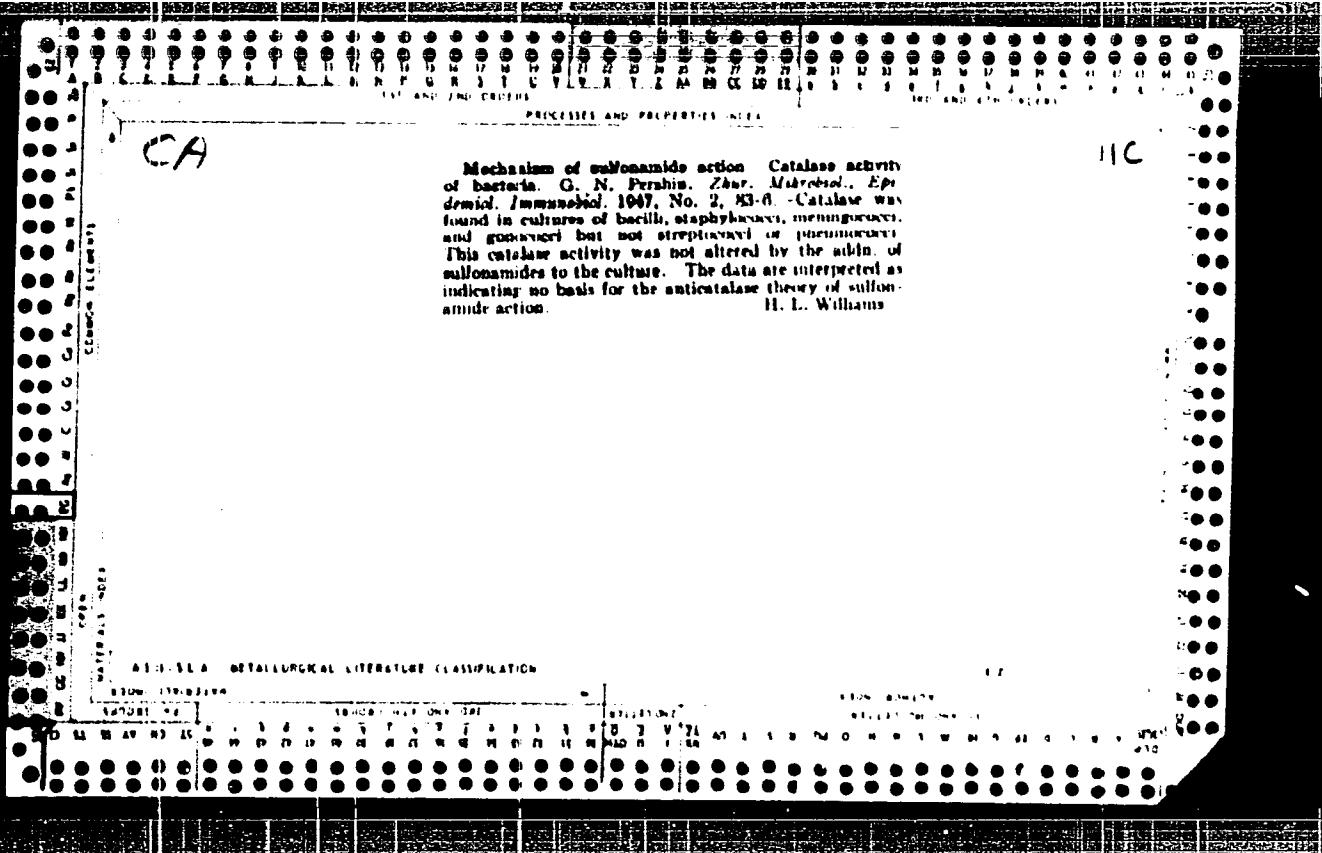
Data on piroplasmic II. Its cumulative action. G N Perchin. *Farmer's Bulletin* 3, No 3, 01 6(1940). Tests with dogs, cats, rabbits and mice reveal a moderate tendency to become cumulative in action, but the cumulative effects are not distinctly apparent until sublethal doses are given day after day. Daily administration of therapeutic doses (0.6-1 mg. per kg. of body wt.) produces no cumulative effects. For mice the av. lethal dose is about 25 mg. per kg. and 10 mg. per kg. was given (sublethal only) as a sublethal dose. Cf. C. A. 33, 7389.

Julian F. Smith



PERSHIN, I. N.

"Contributions to the Study of Pyroplasmine," III. On the Curative Action of Pyroplasmine, Partakol. i Toksikol., No. 2, 1941...⁴
Dept. of Chemotherapy, Chief- A. I. Piven, Consultant Sh. D. Meshkovsky,⁵
Ordjonikids Union Chemo-Pharmaceutical Inst., Moscow.



PERSHIN, G. N.

PA 3/50T59

USSR/Medicine - Sulfonamide
Compounds
Therapeutics

Nov/Dec 48

"New Data on Problem of the Mechanism of the Action of Sulfonamide Compounds," G. N. Pershin,
Moscow, 7½ FF

"Uspokh Sovrem Biol" Vol XXVI, No 3 (6) P.837

Formulated certain basic, indisputable propositions that: (1) Chemical and therapeutic action of sulfonamides is based on their bacteriostatic action against diseases resulting in victory of microorganisms in their struggle with micro-organisms. (2) Fars-aminobenzoic acid and many organic acids.

3/50T59

USSR/Medicine - Sulfonamide
Compounds (Contd) Nov/Dec 48

other substances under certain conditions reduce the bacteriostatic action of sulfonamides.

3/50T59

24

11B

Microbiological determination of folic acid with the aid of
readily available media. G. N. Pevsner and I. I. Shcher-
bakova. (Pharm. Inst., Moscow) 76, No. 10, p. 171, 1951.
Present methods for the determination of folic acid with
Streptococcus faecalis utilize complicated media of amino
acids, purines, pyrimidines, vitamins, etc. A cheap and
effective medium consists of salts, glucose, and enzymatically
hydrolyzed casein. The latter is not freed of all vitamins
as is usually done, but is treated with activated Cu at pH 6.6 to
remove folic acid. Nicotinic acid and pantothenic acid are
also thereby removed and must be replaced in the medium.
H. Pevsner

1951

PERSHIN, G. N. and KULAKOVA, A. F.

"The Influence of Certain Disinfectant and Chemotherapeutic Compounds on Hydrolytic Enzymes of Bacteria," Voprosy Med. Khim., No.2, 1950
Mikrobiologiya 20, No.5, 1951

Wp24635

Pershin, G. N.
PERSHIN, G. N.

Pershin, G. N.: Vliyanie khimioterapeuticheskikh
vsekh na bakterial'nye serenyut (Effect of Chemo-
therapeutic Compounds on the Bacterial Enzymes). Mos-
cow: Medgiz, 1952. 224 pp. 8R. 85K. Reviewed in
Zhur. Mikrobiol. Epidemiol. i Immunobiol. 1954, No. 2,
75-8.

PURSHIN, G.N.; DOLGOUSHEVA, A.N.

Folic acid antagonist in microbiologic experiment. Biokhimia, Moskva
17 no.3:339-342 May-June 1952.
(CLML 25:1)

1. All-Union Pharmaceutical Chemistry Scientific-Research Institute imeni
S. Ordzhonikidze, Moscow.

PERSHIN, G. N.

USSR/Chemistry - Pharmaceuticals
Medicine - Tuberculosis, Chemotherapy 11 Jun 52

"Isonicotinoyl Hydrazones and Their Antitubercular Activity," M. N. Shchukina, G. N. Pershin, O.O. Makeyeva, Ye. D. Sazonova, Ye. S. Nikitskaya, A. D. Yana, A. I. Yakovleva, All-Union Sci Res Chem-Phar Inst imeni S. Ordzhonikidze

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXXIV, No 5, pp 981 - 984

Isonicotinoyl hydrazide has an antitubercular action, but its therapeutic index is low. A series of substituted isonicotinoyl hydrazide derivs were prepared and their bacteriostatic action on tuberculosis

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bacilli' in vitro tested. It was shown that substituted isonicotinoyl hydrazones have a higher antitubercular activity than para-aminosalicylic acid and streptomycin and are better tolerated by exptl animals than the hydrazide of isonicotinic acid. This made it possible to select from them substances for clinical study on tubercular humans. A substance, called "Phtivaccine" by the authors, was forwarded for clinical study, which is progressing successfully. Presented by Acad A. N. Nesmeyanov 9 Apr 52.

223T17

PENSHIN, G.N.; MAKSYEVA, O.O.

Chemotherapeutic effect of phthiazide in experimental tuberculosis.
Probl. tuberk., Moskva no.2:16-20 Mar-Apr 1953. (CLML 24:3)

1. Of the All-Union Scientific-Research Pharmaceutical Chemistry Institute
imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.

USSR/Medicine - Gas Gangrene

Feb 53

PA 246T25
"The Chemotherapeutic Properties of Synthomycin With Reference To Experimental Gas Gangrene," G.M. Pershin, K.A. Belozrova, All-Union Sci Res Chem Pharm Inst imeni S. Ordzhonikidze

"Zhur Mikrobiol, Epidemiol, i Immunobiol" No 2,
pp 88, 89

Synthomycin has a therapeutic effect on infections of mice caused by *Clostridium perfringens*, *Clostridium septicum*, *Clostridium histolyticum*, and *Clostridium oedematiens*. Although the active ingredient of synthomycin is the

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levorotatory isomer, the activity of the racemic substance is no lower than that of the 1-isomer. Clinical investigations on the effect of synthomycin on gas gangrene should be carried out.

246T25

PERSHIN, G. N.

U.S.S.R.

V. Compound of thiourea-carbamate type in chemotherapy of experimental tuberculosis. I. O. O. Makreva and G. N. Pershin (S. Ordzhonikidze All-Union Inst. Research Chem.-Pharm. Inst., Moscow). Zdrav. Mikrobiol., Epidemiol. i Immunobiol., 1953, No. 8, 3-8.—A comparative investigation of Tibione, Cutizone, and Amitazon showed that they possess antituberculosis activity, Cutizone having the highest. The growth of tuberculous bacilli of human type is inhibited by Cutizone at 1:33,000,000, by Tibione at 1:4,000,000, and by Amitazon at 1:1,000,000 diln. The min. daily dosage for white mice is 0.125 mg. of Cutizone; Tibione has to be used in 10-fold and Amitazon in 30-fold amts. in order to produce the same healing effects. No adverse effects were observed in white mice with Tibione and Amitazon; Cutizone had to be administered in small doses, since it is highly toxic. All 3 materials are readily absorbed from the intestinal tract and remain in the blood in high concn. for a prolonged period of time. II. Ibid. 8-12. Pathomorphological studies showed that Cutizone and large doses of Tibione reversed the tubercolous process in the internal organs of guinea pigs.

V. V. Shajlov

NAKEYEVA, O.O.; PERSHIN, O.N.

Compounds of the thiosemicarbazone class in chemotherapy of experimental tuberculosis. Second report. Zmnr.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. no.8:8-12 Ag '53. (MLRA 6:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut im. S.Ordzhonikidze, Moscow. (Tuberculosis) (Semicarbazones)

PERSHIN, G.N. [author]; BALAKHOVSKIY, S.D. [reviewer].

"Effect of bactericidal and chemotherapeutic substances on bacterial ferments."
G.N.Pershin. Reviewed by S.D.Balakhovskii. Sov.kniga no.8:34-36 Ag '53.
(MLRA 6:8)

(Bacteriology) (Pershin, G.N.)

PERSHIN, G.N.; NESVAD'BA, V.V.; SHATILOVA, Z.K.

Effect of antibacterial substances (8-oxyquinoline and its derivatives)
upon the oxidation-reduction fermentation activity of bacteria. Farm. i
tols. 16 no.2:25-30 Mr-Ap '53. (MLRA 6:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy insti-
tut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze. (Bacteria) (Quinoline)

PARSHIN, G.N.; NESVAD'BA, V.V.; SHATILOVA, Z.K.

Effect of chemotherapeutic and bactericidal substances on the biological synthesis of methionine. Biokhimiya 18, No. 120-3 '53. (MLRA 6:1)
(CA 47 no.15:7670 '53)

1. All-Union Chem.-Pharm. Inst., Moscow.

GAL'PERIN, Ye.A.; RYSKIND, R.R.; PERSHIN, G.N.

Application of synthoxycin in erysipelas. Klin. med., Moskva 31 no.6:
68-70 June 1953. (CIML 25:1)

1. Of the Clinic for Infectious Diseases (Head -- Prof. G. P. Rudnev),
Central Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians.

PERSHIN, G.N., redaktor

[Chemistry and medical use of thiosemicarbazones; tibione, cutizone,
and amithiozone] Khimiia i meditsina tiocemikarbazonov; tibon, kutizon,
amitizon. Moskva, Medgiz, 1954. 152 p.
(Acetanilid)

PERSHIN, G.N., laureat Stalinskoy premii, professor, redaktor;
SHCHUKINA, M.N., professor, redaktor; NATRADZE, A.G., otvetstvennyy
sekretary'; SNEGIREVSKAYA, S.I., professor, chlen redaktsionnoy
kollegii; MAGIDSON, O.Yu., professor, laureat Stalinskoy premii,
chlen redaktsionnoy kollegii; UTKIN, L.M., professor, chlen redaktsion-
noy kollegii; MASHKOVSKIY, M.D., professor, chlen redaktsionnoy kolle-
gii; KARAKHANYAN, O.I., redaktor; GLUHOYEDOVA, O.A., tekhnicheskiy
redaktor.

[Synthomycin] Sintomitsain. Otvet. red. G.N.Pershin. Moskva, Gos.
izd-vo med. lit-rv. 1954. 194 p. (MLRA 7:8)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy
institut.
(Chloromycetin)

PERSHIN, G.N.

SHCHUKINA, M.N.; SAZANOVA, Ye.D.; PERSHIN, G.N.; Makeyeva, O.O.

Aromatic isonicotinylhydrazones; a new class of drugs in the treatment of tuberculosis. Probl.tub. no.2:44-50 Mr-Ap '54.
(MLRA 7:5)

1. Iz Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo khimiko-farmatsev-

ticheskogo instituta.

(TUBERCULOSIS, experimental,

*eff. of isonicotinaldehyde thiosemicarbazone)

(ALDEHYDES, effects,

*isonicotinaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, on exper. tuberc.)

(THIOSEMICARBAZONES, effects,

*isonicotinaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, on exper. tuberc.)

PERSHIN, G.N.

PLANEL'YES, Kh., professor.

"Effect of chemotherapeutic substances upon bacterial fermenta."
G.N.Pershin. Reviewed by Kh.Planel'ea. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i
immun. no.2:75-78 F '54. (MLRA 7:3)
(Bacteria) (Enzymes) (Pershin, G.N.)

PERSHIN, G.N.; PAIKYSKAYA, Ye.N.

Chemotherapeutic effect of syntomycin in local suppurative infections caused by *B. coli*, *Proteus vulgaris* and *Pseudomonas*. Zhur. mikrobiol.epid.i immun. no.3:88 Mr '54. (MLRA 7:4)

1. Iz Vsesoyuznogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta im. Ordzhonikidze. (Chloramphenicol) (Suppuration)

PARSHIN, G.N.; PARHYSKAYA, Ye.N.

Chemotherapeutic effect of syntomycin in localized suppurative injuries caused by microbial associations. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. no.4:78 Ap '54.
(MLRA 7:5)

1. Iz Vsesoyuznogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta im. Ordshonikidze. (Suppuration) (Antibiotics)

PERSHIN, G.N.; NOVOTSKAYA, N.A.

Chemotherapeutic effect of aureomycin in experimental tick-borne relapsing fever. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. no.6:67 Je '54.

l. Iz Vsesoyuznogo khimiko-farmaceuticheskogo instituta im. Ordzhonikidze.

(RELAPSING FEVER) (AUREOMYCIN)

PERIODIC
USSR

Chemotherapeutic activity of dechlorotetracycline. G. N. Perchin, B. N. Padelskaya, A. V. Danilova, and S. N. Mironova. *Formakol i Toksikol* 17, No. 3, 3-6 (1954).
Biomycin, a Soviet analog of Terramycin, yields a near analog of tetracycline when dechlorinated over a Pd catalyst. The hydrochloride of this dechlorotetracycline is actively bacteriostatic to pyogenic cocci, enteropathogenic organisms, and pathogenic actinomycetes *in vitro*. It is nontoxic to pathogenic fungi, and only slightly toxic to *Proteus* species and to the diphtheria and blue-pus bacilli. In mice it combines low toxicity with chemotherapeutic activity against the septicemic effects of hemolytic streptococci or streptococci, anaerobic pathogens such as *Clostridium perfringens* or *C. septicum*, pneumococci, cellulophase and dysentery organisms, and the like. In these properties the compd. is practically identical with biomycin hydrochloride. Numerous tests, including a few clinical trials, are reported for dechlorotetracycline.

Julian F. Smith

PERSHIN, G. N.

USSR/Medicine : Tuberculosis

Card : 1/1

Author : Pershin, G. N., Professor

Title : "Phthivazid" (word coined from phthisis and name of chemical)

Periodical : Priroda, 43/7, 104 - 106, July 1954

Abstract : The properties of hydrazide of isonicotinic acid, as a specific for tuberculosis, are cited as a basis for research work which led to the discovery of derivatives that are more easily received by the human organism, the best of these being "phthivazid". The manner of treating tuberculosis with this remedy is described.

Institution : All-Union Sci. Res. Chemical-Pharmaceutical Inst, Moscow

Submitted :

PERSHIN, G.N.

USSR/Medicine - Antibiotics

Card 1/1 Pub. 86 - 18/37

Authors : Pershin, G. N., Prof.; and Padeyskaya, E. N.

Title : Local application of "synthomycin"

Periodical : Priroda 43/10, 97-98, Oct 1954

Abstract : "Synthomycin", a new Soviet preparation is described. It has been used in the treatment of dysentery, typhus and many other diseases. It is now found that an emulsion can be made with this preparation and applied locally to purulent wounds and skin afflictions and in some special cases of surgery.

Institution : ... all-Union Sci. Res. ~~Inst.~~ Chemical-Pharmaceutical Inst. (Moscow)

Submitted : ...

PERSHIN, G.N.

Disulfornin. Med.prom. no.1:40-41 Ja-Mr '55.

(MIRA 8:5)

1. Vsesqurznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsveticheskiy
institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.

(SULFANILANILIDE, derivatives,
4'-sulfanyl (sulfanilide condensation with formaldehyde))

1122. Efficacy of salicid in the treatment of experimental tuberculosis. (G. N. Pashin, S. A. Vichnjeva, and A. I. M. Inkovskaya. *Forts. Tuberk.*, 1957, No. 6, 50-53; *Refrat. Zh. Biol.*, 1958, Abstr. No. 61364).—Rabbits were infected by suboccipital injections of 0.01 ml. of bovine tubercular bacterial culture (Stam N, 8). In the first series 4 rabbits were injected with streptomycin in a dose of 3 mg./kg., 4 were controls, and 12 were treated with salicid (I, suboccipital—5 mg./kg.), salicid (II internally—50 rag./kg.) or in a combined dose of I and II of 5 mg./kg. In the second series of experiments (30 rabbits) the effect of a daily injection of 2 or 5 mg./kg. of I in the first days of infection was investigated. In the third series (20 rabbits) the effect of several injections of I during prolonged injection of II was studied. I was injected in a dose of 2 rag./kg., 3 times a day in the first days after infection and II during the whole duration of the experiment (30 days). A high therapeutic effect was manifest, particularly with the combined treatment. (Russian) E. L. PARKS

All-Union Sci.-Res. Chem.-Pharmaceutical Inst. in S. Ryazhskridge

PERSHIN, G.N.; MILOVANOVA, S.N.; MIKERINA, A.L.

Diocide, a new preparation for surgical disinfection of hands.
Farm.i toks. 18 no.1:31-36 Ja-F '55. (MIRA 9:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy
institut imeni S.Ordzhonikidze.

(ANTISEPTICS,

diocide in surg. scrub)

Pershin, G. N.

Absorption of sulfa drugs by bacterial cells (tagged atom study). G. N. Pershin and L. I. Shevelevakova. Farmakol. i Toksikol. 18, No. 5, 49-56 (1955).—Sulfazot, with S^{35} (activity 1.5 mc./g.) in the methylthiazole nucleus, and sulfamamide (0.35 mc./g.) were added to cultures of *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Streptococcus faecalis*, and *Escherichia coli* (sulfamamide-sensitive strains) in broth, physiol. salt soln., horse serum, and artificial mediums. Cell counts ranged from 5 to 200 billion/ml. In the above mediums the cells absorbed the sulfa drug to a higher concn. than that in the culture medium (gradients were proportional to initial concn.). When exposure time was short, the absorbed drug leached out readily, but with time a fixation occurred. In the presence of p - N NC₆H₄COOH the bacterial cells absorbed somewhat more of the sulfa drugs than in its absence. Julian F. Smith

2

Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy
institut im. S. Ordzhonikidze.

PERSHIN, G. N.

The action of antibacterial substances on the diamine oxidase activity of microorganisms. G. N. Pershin and V. V. Nevzad'ba (G. K. Ordzhonikidze All-Union Sci. Research Chem.-Pharm. Inst., Moscow). Biokhimia 20, 244-9 (1955).—The aqueous suspension of bacterium B₄ is characterized by a low diamine oxidase activity which can be easily detd. manometrically. The powd. acetone ext. of B₄ has a considerably greater diamine oxidase activity which is affected by pH. At the optimum pH 8 in the course of 4 hrs. 80% of the substrate entered into the reaction. Such activity was reduced to 0 at acid pH. The diamine oxidase activity of suspensions of B₄ was completely destroyed in 5 hrs. at 70°; 5 min. at 80° destroyed only 80% of its activity; in 5 min. at 50° no enzyme destruction seems to have taken place. Similar enzymic activity of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* was greater than that of B₄. No diamine oxidase activity was detected in the powd. ext. of *P. aeruginosa*. HgCl₂ (1:10,000-1:100) completely suppressed the diamine oxidase activity of *P. aeruginosa*. HgCl₂ was not as deleterious to the activity of this enzyme in the acid-resistant saprophytic B₄. NaCN in 1:1000 completely suppressed the enzyme activity of B₄ and in 1:6000 85% of the activity remained. Hydroxylamine in 1:20,000-1:1000 suppressed the activity of the B₄ enzyme 90-100%, and in concns. 1:400,000-1:100,000-1:10,000-1:1,000 20-35%, while bromochloro in 1:100-1:200 suppressed its activity 10-18%. Streptomycin (115-250 U./ml.) suppressed such enzyme activity of *P. aeruginosa* but not of B₄. Diamine oxidase of B₄ is not sensitive to inonicotinic acid; it is, however, sensitive to vanillin-hydrazone of inonicotinic acid. B. S. Levine

(1)

PERSHIN, G.N.

[Chemistry and medicine; new agents for treating Parkinson's disease and other diseases of the central nervous system] Khimiia i meditsina; novye sredstva dlia lecheniya parkinsonizma i drugikh zabolеваний tsentral'noi nervnoi sistemy. Moskva, Medgiz, 1956. 98 p. (MIRA 9:5) (NERVOUS SYSTEM--DISEASES) (PARALYSIS AGITANS) (PHARMACOLOGY)

FURSHIN, G.N., redaktor

Khimiia i meditsina; kolkhamin (omain) i ego primenenie

[Chemistry and medicine; colchamin (omain) and its use in cancer
of the skin] Khimiia i meditsina; kolkhamin (omain) i ego primenenie
pri rake kozhi. Moskva, Medgiz, 1956. 102 p. (MLRA 10:4)
(CALCHICINE) (SKIN--CANCER)

PURSHIN, G.N.

Problems in the field of searches for new drugs in the sixth
five year plan. Farm. i toks. 19 no.2:3-7 Mr-Ap '56. (MLRA 9:?)
(PHARMACY
research in Russia (Rus))

PURSHIN, G.N.; MESSVAD'BA, V.V.

Absorption, distribution, and excretion of eusynthomycin in the body of animals. Farm. i toks. 19 no.2:46-49 Mr-Ap '56. (MIRA 9:7)

1. Vesnoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskii insitut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.

(CHLORAMPHENICOL derivatives,
stearin esther of synthomycetin, metab.(Rus))

1957
GROVOY, B.Ye.; PERSHIN, G.N.; MILOVANOVA, S.N.; MIKERINA, A.L.

Bactericidal varnishes and enamels. Med.prom. 11 no.9:18-25 S '57.
(MIRA 10:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut meditsinskogo
instrumentariya i oborudovaniya i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'-
skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S.Ordzhonikidze.
(VARNISH AND VARNISHING) (BACTERICIDES)

PERSHIN, G.N.; SUVOROV, N.N.; OVCHINNIKOVA, Zh.D.; MILOVANOVA, S.N.;
NIKONINA, A.L.

Synthesis and bacteriostatic activity of some quaternary β -haloidophenoxyethyl ammonium salts [with summary in English]. Farm. i toke. 20 no.4:48-54 Jl-Ag '57.
(MIRA 10:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut.

(AMMONIUM COMPOUNDS,

quaternary β -haloidophenoxyethyl ammonium salts, prep.
of & bacteriostatic eff. (Rus))

PERSHIN, G.N., prof., SHARAPOV, I.M.

Meeting of the editorial council and the editorial board of
"Farmakologija i toknikologija" in Riga, June 29, 1957.
Farm. i toks. 20 no.6: E-D '57
(PHARMACOLOGY--PERIODICALS) (MIRA 11:6)

USSR/Microbiology - General Microbiology

F-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Biol., № 18, 1958, 81401

Author : Pershin, G.N., Nesvad'ba, V.V.

Inst : -

Title : Effect of Hydrazine Derivatives on Diaminooxidase Activity of Mycobacteria.

Orig Pub: Biokhimiya, 1957, 22, №, 5, 804-806

Abstract: The hydrazine compounds studied exert a strong inhibiting effect on the diaminooxidase activity of mycobacteria. The studies confirm the earlier assumption of the authors (RefZhurBiol, 1956, 39050) that there is no relationship between the tuberculostatic activity of the compounds and their capacity to inhibit the diaminooxidase of bacteria. The high sensitivity of the enzyme to hydrazine derivatives possibly indicates it to contain a carbonyl group.

Card 1/1

G.N. Pereshiv

Synthesis and fungistatic activity of some derivatives of pentachlorophenol. N. N. Suvorov, G. V. Pereshiv, S. D. Ovchinnikova, S. N. Mirovanova, and A. L. Mikhina (S. Ordzhonikidze All-Union Chem. Pharm. Research Inst., Moscow). *Zhur. Obshch. Khim.* 27, 1947-8 (1957). Heating $\text{Cl}_5\text{C}_6\text{OH}$ (I) with 10% excess RCOCl in pyridine 1 hr. on a steam bath, quenching in dil. HCl , and extg. with Et_2O gave the following $\text{RCO}_2\text{C}_6\text{Cl}_5$ (R and in p. shown): Me , 161.6-163°; Et , 79-9.5°; Pr , 75-6°; Am , 67°; Me_2C , 105.5-100°; t-Bu , 82-2.5°; Am , 57-7.4°; $n\text{-C}_4\text{H}_9$, m., 47-7.2°; $p\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4$, 49.7-50°; $n\text{-C}_6\text{H}_5$, 57.5-7.7°; $n\text{-C}_6\text{H}_3$, 81.5°; Ph , 162.5-3.5°; PhCH_3 , 103-3.3°. Heating 0.15 g., NaOH , 3.5 ml. H_2O , 1 g. Li , and 0.42 g. $\text{CICH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{Cl}_3\text{OH}$, Cl_3OH 1 hr. at 100° gave $\text{Cl}_3\text{C}_6\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$, m., 100.5-10.5° (EtOH). Keeping 2.60 g. I, 0.35 g. KOH , 1 ml. CICH_2Ac and 10 ml. EtOH 4 hrs., then refluxing 1 hr., and quenching in aq. Na_2CO_3 gave 0.73 g. $\text{C}_6\text{Cl}_5\text{OCH}_2\text{Ac}$, m., 100.5-0.7°, *thiocarbazone*, m., 125-6.5°. Similarly $p\text{-MeOC}_2\text{H}_4\text{COCH}_2\text{Br}$ gave $p\text{-MeOC}_2\text{H}_4\text{COCH}_2\text{OC}_2\text{Cl}_5$, m., 148.5-0.5°. Refluxing I and KOH with $\text{EtCH}_2\text{BrCO}_2\text{Me}$ in EtOH 3 hrs. gave a moderate yield of $\text{C}_6\text{Cl}_5\text{OCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{Me}$, m., 9.5-70° (MeOH). Refluxing 2 g. I with 0.22 ml. $(\text{CH}_2\text{Br})_2$ and 0.42 g. KOH in EtOH 4 hrs. gave $(\text{CH}_2\text{OC}_2\text{Cl}_5)_2$, m., 223-3.3° (EtOAc). The activity of the products against human and avian tuberculosis bacilli, acid-resistant saprophytes, microsporium, and other pathogenic fungi are tabulated from expts. *in vitro*. All the products are less active than I. The activity of the esters declines with increasing size of the acid portion of the ester. G. M. Kosolapoff

4E4j

PERSHIN, G.N.; NESVAD'BA, V.V.

Fate of synthomycin and of its optic components in the animal body
[with summary in English] Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 43 no.2:61-62
P '57
(MLRA 10:5)

1. Iz Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo
instituta (direktor-doktor khimicheskikh nauk M. V. Rubtsov), Moskva.
Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.N. Chernigovskim.
(CHLORAMPHENICOL, metabolism,
distribution of chloramphenicol & its optic components) (Rus)

USSR / Pharmacology, Toxicology. Chemotherapeutic
Preparations.

V

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 42462.

Author : Panshin, G. N.; Scherbakova, L. M.

Inst : Not Given.

Title : The Effect of Antibacterial Chemotherapeutic
Preparations On the Synthesis of the Para-amino-
Hippuric acid in Sections of a Rat's Liver.

Orig Pub: Byul. eksperim. biol. i meditsiny, 1957, 44, No
9, 70-73.

Abstract: Penicillin depresses the synthesis of para-amino-
hippuric acid (PAH) in high concentrations only
(100-10,000/ml). Similar effect was demonstrated
for streptomycin (4000 units/l ml) chlorampheni-
col, syntomycin, dexamycetin and aureomycin (in
conc. of 1000 γ /ml). Chloromycetin and syntomycin

Card 1/2 *U.S. Sci Res Pharmaceutical-Chemical Inst
in S. Ordzhonikidze*

PRESHIN, G.N.; NESVAD'BA, V.V.

Effect of antimicrobial substances on diamine oxidase activity
of bacteria. Antibiotiki 3 no.5:63-65 S-0 '58.

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S.Ordzhonikidze.
(HISTAMINASE,

in bact., eff. of various antibact. drugs (Rus))
(BACTERIA, metabolism,
histaminase, eff. of various antibact. drugs
(Rus))

PERSHIN, G.N.

Principal trained in the search for new drugs. Med.prom. 12 no.2:
3-6 F '58.
(MIRA 11:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy
institut imeni S.Ordzhonikidze.
(PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH)

PERSHIN, G.N.

Principle trends in the search for new drugs. Med.prom. 12 no.3:3-8
Mr '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy
institut imeni S.Ordzhonikidze.
(PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH)

PERSHIN, G.N., SHCHERBAKOVA, L.I.

Mechanism of the antibacterial effect of mercury preparations
[with summary in English]. Farm. i toks. 21 no.2:51-56 Mr-Ap '58
(MIRA 11:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy
institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.
(ANTISEPTICS, MERCURIAL, effects
on E. coli, mechanism of action (Rus))
(ESCHERICHIA COLI, effect of drugs on,
mercurial antiseptics, mechanism of action (Rus))

PERSHIN, G.N.

Antituberculous drugs. Farm. i toks, 21 no. 3:86-94 My-Je '58
(MIRA 11:7)

(TUBERCULOSIS, therapy
drug ther., review (Rus))

PERSHIN, G.N., NOVITSKAYA, N.A.

~~SECRET~~
Studies on the antimicrobial properties of trichomonacid. Farm.
i toks. 21 no.4:55-57 Jl-Ag '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy
institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.

(QUINOLINE, effects,
6-methoxy-2-(4'-nitrostyrol)-4-(α -methyl- β -diethylamine-
butylamine quinoline triphosphoric acid, on Trichomonas
(Rus))

(TRICHOMONAS, effect of drugs on,
6-methoxy-2-(4'-nitrostyrol)-4-(α -methyl- β -diethyla-
mine)-butylamine quinoline triphosphoric acid (Rus))

PERSHIN, G.N., SHCHERBAKOVA, L.I.

Effect of salicylic and paraaminosalicylic acids on the synthesis
of paraaminohippuric acid in liver slices [with summary in English]
Biokhimiia 23 no.7:344-346 My-Je '58 (MIRA 11:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmacevticheskiy
institut im. S. Ordzhonikidze, Moskva.
(PARAAMINOSALICYLIC ACID, effects,
on liver slice paraaminohippuric acid synthesis (Rus))
(LIVER, metabolism
paraaminohippuric acid, eff. of PAS & salicylic acid on
synthesis in vitro (Rus))
(SALICYLIC ACID, effects
same (Rus))
(PARAAMINOHIPPURIC ACID, metabolism
liver slices, eff. of PAS & salicylic acid on synthesis(Rus))

PERSHIN, G.N., NOVITSKAYA, N.A.

The chemotherapeutic activity of some derivatives of acridine and
4-aminoquinoline in lambliasis (*Lamblia muris*) in white mice
[with summary in English]. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 27 no.2:191-194
(MIRA 11:5)
Mr-Ap '58

1. Iz Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo khimiko-farmatsev-
ticheskogo instituta imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.
(GIARDIASIS, experimental
eff. of acridine & 4-aminoquinoline deriv. in mice (Rus))
(ACRIDINES, effects
on exper. giardiasis in mice (Rus))
(QUINOLINES, effects
4-aminoquinoline & deriv. on exper. giardiasis in mice
(Rus))

PERSHIN, G.N.; NA KNEYVA, O.O.; YAKOVLEVA, A.I.

Chemotherapeutic properties of methazid in experimental tuberculosis
(generalized tuberculosis and tuberculous meningitis) [with
summary in French]. Probl.tub. 36 no.1:71-79 '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo khimiko-farmacevticheskogo instituta imeni S.Ordzhonikidze, Moskva.

(TUBERCULOSIS, exper. eff. of bis-(isonicotinylhydrazine)methane in mice &

rabbits (Rus))

(TUBERCULOSIS, MENINGEAL, exper. same)

(ISONIAZID, related cpds. bis-(isonicotinylhydrazo)methane, eff. on meningeal tuberc. & general tuberc. in mice & rabbits (Rus))

PERSHIN, G.N., prof.; ZYKOVA, T.N.

Catalase activity of Mycobacterium tuberculosis. Probl.tub.
(MIRA 12:8)
36 no.7:8)-90 '58.

1. Iz Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta imeni S.Ordzhonikidze (Moskva).
(MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS) (CATALASE)

PERSHIN, G.N.; ZYKOVA, T.N.

Peroxidase activity of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Probl. tub. 36
no.8:68-74 '58.
(MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo imeni S. Ordzhonikidze (Moskva).
(MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS) (PEROXIDASE)

17(1)

AUTHORS:

Pershin, G. N., Novitskaya, N. A.,
Kost, A. N., Grandberg, I. I. SOV/20-123-1-54/56

TITLE:

The Effect of Pyrazole Derivatives Upon the Central Nervous System
(Deystviye proizvodnykh pirazola na tsentral'nyu nervnuyu sistemuy)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 123, Nr 1, pp 200 - 203 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The pharmacological properties of pyrazole derivatives have hardly been explored. The analgesic, antipyretic and antiphlegmatic effects of 1-phenyl-pyrazalone-5- and 1,2-diphenyl-pyrazolidindion-3,5 (antipyrine, pyramidon, butadion) are well known. Methods developed in recent years of pyrazole synthesis, among others by dehydration of pyrazolines by means of sulphur (Ref 4), have made these compounds more accessible. For instance, 3-methyl-5-phenyl-pyrazole has proved efficient as a sedative and soporific. 3-phenyl-pyrazole has similar effects. The difference in effects between these two substances bases upon a more distinct decrease of muscle tone before quieting by the latter substance. The substances mentioned are hardly toxic. The fatal dose per os amounts

Card 1/3

The Effect of Pyrazole Derivatives Upon the Central
Nervous System

SOV/20-123-1-54/56

to 500 mg/kg with mice, and 1800 mg/kg with rats. The effect of β -methyl-5-phenylpyrazole was studied in greater detail. The test results showed that the latter substance has a very distinct effect upon the nervous system. This effect is quieting, soporific, antispasmodic and antipyretic. At present it is not yet certain whether this substance compares in its way of acting with the known pharmacological groups (barbiturate, reserpine, aminazine, and others), or whether it has special effects not yet described. In any case this preparation needs more intensive investigations in order to clarify the possibilities of its application in medicine. This is also true of pyrazole derivatives. In a chapter on experiments the method of production of the substance mentioned is described. There are 3 tables and 7 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut im. S. Ordzhonikidze (All-Union Scientific Chemical Pharmaceutical Institute imeni S. Ordzhonikidze) Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Moscow State University)

Card 2/3

SHCHUKINA, M.N., prof.; MASHKOVSKIY, M.D., prof.; PERSHIN, G.N., prof., laureat Stalinskoy premii, otd.red.; SERGIKEVSKAYA, S.I., prof., red.; MAGIDSON, O.Yu., prof., laureat Stalinskoy premii, red.; UTKIN, L.M., prof., red.; GROZDEVA, Ye.I., red.; LYUDKOVSKAYA, N.I., tekhn.red.

[Chemistry and medicine] Khimiia i meditsina. Otv.red. G.N. Pershin. Moskva, Medgiz. No.9. [Aminazine] Aminazin. 1959. 241 p. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmaceuticheskiy institut. 2. Zaveduyushchaya laboratoriya protivotuberkuleznykh soyedineniy Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo khimiko-farmaceuticheskogo instituta imeni S.Ordzhonikidze (for Shchukina). 3. Zaveduyushchiy laboratoriya otdela farmakologii Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo khimiko-farmaceuticheskogo instituta imeni S.Ordzhonikidze (for Mashkovskiy).

(CHLORPROMAZINE)

INDENBAUM, I.S.; PERSHIN, G.N., prof., nauchnyy rukovod.; SEMILETOVA, A.,
red.; FEL'DSHER, L., otv. za vypusk; SOYFERTIS, L., tekhn.red.

[Medicinal preparations; collection of annotations] Lekarstvennye
preparaty: sbornik annotatsii. Pod nauchn.rukovodstvom G.N.
Pershina. Sost. I.S.Indenbaum. Moskva, Kontora "Sotuzkhimfarm-
torg," 1959. 332 p. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye mezhirespubli-
kanskogo meditsinskogo snabzheniya i sbyta.
(DRUGS)

PERSHIN, G.N., red.

[Methods of experimental chemotherapy; a practical guide] Metody eksperimental'noi khimioterapii; prakticheskoe rukovodstvo.
Moskva, Medgiz, 1959. 501 p. (MIRA 13:4)
(DRUGS)

RUBTSOV, M.V., prof., otv. red.; PERSHIN, G.N., prof., zam. otv. red.; MAGIDSON, O.Yu., prof., red.; MASHKOVSKIY, M.D., prof., red.; UTKIN, L.M., prof., red.; RZHENTSEVA, A.K., prof., red.; SHCHUKINA, M.N., prof., red.; BAYCHIKOV, A.G., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; MIKHAILOV, V.A., kand. khim. nauk, red.; RYAZANTSEV, M.D., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; SUVOROV, N.N., kand. khim. nauk, red.; FLYASHKEVICH, A.M., st. nauchnyy sotr., red.

[Basic trends in the work of the S.Ordzhonikidze All-Union Chemico-pharmaceutical Scientific Research Institute; survey of its activity from 1920 to 1957] Osnovnye napravleniya rabot VNIKhFI; obzor deiatel'nosti za 1920-1957 gg. Moskva, 1959. 649 p. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut.
(CHEMISTRY, MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL)

PERSHIN, G.N., laureat Stalinskoy premii, prof.; MILOVANOVA, S.N.; MIKERINA,
A.L.

Diocide is a new preparation for treating the surgeon's hands. Khim.
i med. no.10:7-15 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Iz Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo
instituta im. S. Ordzhonikidze.
(SURGICAL, ASPECTIC AND ANTISEPTIC) (DIOCIDE)

PERSHIN, G.N., prof.

Chemotherapeutic properties of undecine in dermatomycosis. Khin. i
med. no.10:65-72 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Iz Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo khimiko-farmacevticheskogo instituta imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.
(UNDECENOIC ACID--THERAPEUTIC USE) (DERMATOMYCOSIS)

PERSHIN, G.N.; SHCHERBAKOVA, L.I.

Absorption of sulfanilamide preparations by bacterial cells.
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